## 2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2018 JUN 27 PM 3: 08

0650013

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

**Submission options** (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700

Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

(601) 576 - 7800

\*\*Not a preferred method due to poor clarity\*\*

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2018 MAY 16 PM 1: 21.

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report White Oak Water Association PWS ID # 0650013 May 2018

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of 2 wells that draw from the Sparta Sand and Cockfield Formation Aquifers.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for White Oak Water Association received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Norman Adcock at 601-269-3232. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our Annual Meeting at the White Oak Water Association office on August 16, 2018 at 7:00 pm.

White Oak Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

				TEST R	ESULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	ontamin	ants						
10. Barium	N	2016*	0.0028	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	0.9	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/15 to 12/31/17	0.2	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	0.109	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	1/1/15 to 12/31/17	4	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	2013*	0.0009	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from chemical factories, metal refineries and petroleum refineries
Disinfectan	ts & Dis	infectant	By-Prod	ucts				
Chlorine (as Cl2)	N	1/1/17 to 12/31/17	1.60	1.0 to 2.0	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TTHM [Total tri- halomethanes]	N	2016*	25.6	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	N	2016*	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample results available

#### Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violation(s):

This past year the White Oak Water Association failed to comply with the CCR Report Rule in that we failed to distribute the report by the date required. The report is ready and available for review. This did not pose a threat to the water system.

#### Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. White Oak Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would lake a copy or if you have any questions.

2018 JUN 27 PM 3: 08

## White Oak Water Association 239 SCR 131 Morton, MS 39117 (601) 269-3781 (601) 259-8577

#### **BOARD MEMBERS**

Stanley Gibson, President
Ashley Thompson, Vice President
Prentis Adcock
A.F. Ainsworth
J. T. McKinnon
Larry Thompson
Dan Yates

June 25, 2018

To Whom It May Concern:

The 2017 CCR was posted at the White Oak Water Bldg. Office 555 Hwy. 541, Morton, Ms. 39117 on June 25, 2008.

Also, you will find enclosed the proof of publication on May 30, 2108 in the Smith County Reformer, Raleigh, Ms. 39153.

Sincerely,

White Water Association

Water Quality Report Water Association D # 0650013 ay 2018

Vater Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you a every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe ou to understand the efforts we make to continually improve sources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your from the Sparta Sand and Cockfield Formation Aquifers:

water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its mation. The water supply for White Oak Water Association nation.

all federal and state requirements.

rning your water utility, please contact Norman Adcock at nformed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, later Association office on August 16, 2018 at 7:00 pm.

constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and toring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017, an pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, abstances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking ast small amounts of some constituents. It's important to not necessarily pose a health risk.

ns you might not be familiar with. To help you better definitions:

ich, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements

a required process intended to reduce the level of a

wed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is he MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment

LG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below ICLGs allow for a margin of safety.

R	ESULTS			
ts	Unit Mensurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contemination
	Ppm	2	. 2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
	ppm	1.3	AL-1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	bbw	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong.

### PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Mississippi, County of Smith

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

1 3 /		1.04	
	White Oak Wate	er Association	
4			
has been ma to-wit:	de in said pape	r1 times o	consecutive
On the30	day ofN	May 20 <u>18</u>	
On the	day of	20	
On the	day of	20	
On the	day of	2018	
Ma	OFFIC	E CLERK	2
SWORN to	and subscribed	before me, this	the
	Uth	day	of
	me	20 8	
10163	W. Q	m B	our
10 # 10 B	ROW NOTAL	RY PUBLIC	
SELA M. D. Commission E	xpires 22	<b>X</b> ) 72	Words
SMITH C	OU.F.		Cost